Package ‘ggtreeExtra’

April 10, 2024

Type Package
Title An R Package To Add Geometric Layers On Circular Or Other Layout Tree Of ‘ggtree’
Version 1.12.0
Description 'ggtreeExtra' extends the method for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogenetic tree using 'ggtree'. These associated data can be presented on the external panels to circular layout, fan layout, or other rectangular layout tree built by 'ggtree' with the grammar of 'ggplot2'.
Imports ggplot2, utils, rlang, ggnewscale, stats, ggtree, tidytree (>= 0.3.9), cli, magrittr
Suggests treeio, ggstar, patchwork, knitr, rmarkdown, prettydoc, markdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0), pillar
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**Description**

'geom_fruit()' can automatically re-arrange the input 'data' according to the tree structure. It can present the associated data on the external panels of the tree using the 'geom' function defined in 'ggplot2' or other ggplot2-based packages with aesthetic 'mapping' and other parameters, and it will align the external layers in the outer ring of circular layout tree or with rectangular layout tree side by side. Note: the tree should be created by 'ggtree'.

**Usage**

```r
geom_fruit(
  mapping,
  data = NULL,
  geom,
  offset = 0.03,
  pwidth = 0.2,
  position = "auto",
  inherit.aes = FALSE,
  grid.params = NULL,
  axis.params = list(axis = "none", text.angle = 0, text.size = 0.8, text = NULL, title = NULL, title.size = 3, title.height = 0.1, title.angle = 0, title.color = "black",
```
geom_fruit

nbreak = 4, line.size = 0.2, line.color = "grey", line.alpha = 1, limits = NULL, ...),
...
)

fruit_plot(
  p,
  data = NULL,
  geom,
  mapping,
  offset = 0.03,
  pwidth = 0.2,
  position = "auto",
  ...
)

Arguments

- mapping: `aes` mapping for `geom`
- data: data to plot by `geom`, the column contained tree tip labels should be as y in mapping.
- geom: geom function to plot the data.
- offset: numeric, distance between external layers or between tree and external layers, default is 0.03, meaning the 0.03 times of x range of tree (0.03 * xrange of tree).
- pwidth: numeric, the width of external geometric layer, default is 0.2, meaning the 0.2 times of x range of tree (0.2 * xrange of tree).
- position: Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function, default is 'auto', see details in the following.
- inherit.aes: logical, If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn’t inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, default is FALSE.
- grid.params: list, the parameters to control the attributes of grid lines, default is NULL, see the grid.params in the following.
  - grid.params control the attributes of grid line of external layer, it can be referred to the following parameters: 
    - vline: logical, whether add the vertical line, default is FALSE.
    - color: color of line, default is grey.
    - size: the width of line, default is 0.2.
    - alpha: the colour transparency of line, default is 1.
    - lineend: Line end style (round, butt, square), default is "butt".
    - linejoin: Line end style (round, butt, square), default is "round".
    - linetype: Type of line, default is 1.
- axis.params: list, the parameters to control the attributes of pseudo axis, see the axis.params in the following.
  - axis.params control the attributes of axis, it can be referred to the following parameters:
• axis character, add the axis, if it is set to "none", meaning don’t display axis (default), "x" display the x axis, "y" display the y axis, "xy" display the two axis.
• text vector, the text of axis x, default is NULL, it is only valid when the text of axis is single and x is discrete.
• vjust numeric, A numeric specifying vertical justification, default is 0.5.
• hjust numeric, A numeric specifying horizontal justification, default is 0.5.
• text.angle numeric, the angle of axis text, default is 0.
• text.size numeric, the size of axis text, default is 0.8.
• title character, the title of panel or x-axis label, default is NULL, it is only valid when "x" axis exists.
• title.size numeric, the size of title text, default is 3.
• title.height numeric, the height of title text position more than tree, default is 0.1, it is relative to height of tree.
• title.angle numeric, the angle of title text, default is 0.
• title.color character, the color of title text, default is "black".
• nbreak numeric, meaning the number of axis to break, integer giving the desired number of intervals. Non-integer values are rounded down. It is only valid when x is continuous, default is 4.
• line.size numeric, the size of axis line, default is 0.2.
• line.color character, the color of axis line color, default is "grey".
• line.alpha numeric, the colour transparency of axis line, default is 1.

... additional parameters for 'geom'

p tree view

Details

The 'data' parameter is data.frame or tibble type, it is the same with the data for corresponding geometric layers, but it must contain one column of taxa labels of tree, it will be mapped to 'y' axis in 'mapping'. When 'data' is not provided, the associated data in tree data will be extracted automatically, and the 'y' axis don’t need to be mapped.

The 'mapping' parameter is setting of aesthetic mappings created by 'aes()' or 'aes_()' of 'ggplot2', the 'y' should be assigned to the variable names of column of taxa labels in data.frame of 'data', only if the 'data' is not provided, see the above.

The 'geom' parameter is the geometric function defined in 'ggplot2' or other 'ggplot2-extension', e.g.

`ggplot2` geom_bar,geom_col,geom_boxplot,geom_violin,geom_tile
ggmsa geom_msa
ggstar geom_star
ggimage geom_image,geom_phylopic
ggpmisc geom_plot,geom_table
ggridges geom_density_ridges
ggtest geom_richtext
...

if the 'geom' is 'geom_bar', 'geom_col', 'geom_boxplot', 'geom_violin', the 'orientation' should be specified to 'y'.

The default 'position' parameter is 'auto', it will guess and determine (hopefully) a suitable position for the specified geometric layer. That means using 'position_stackx()' for geom_bar(), 'position_dodgex()' for 'geom_violin()' and 'geom_boxplot()', and 'position_identityx()' for others (e.g. geom_point() and geom_tile() etc.). A geometric layer that has a position parameter should be compatible with geom_fruit(), as it allows using position functions defined in the ggtreeExtra package to adjust output layer position.

and the grid line also can be added using 'grid.params=list(...)'.

The axis line and text can be added using 'axis.params=list(axis="x",...')

The 'p' parameter only work when you use fruit_plot(), which is alias of geom_fruit().

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Shuangbin Xu and Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```r
library(ggtree)
library(ggplot2)
library(ggstar)
set.seed(1024)
tr <- rtree(100)
dd = data.frame(id=tr$tip.label, value=abs(rnorm(100)))
dt = data.frame(id=tr$tip.label, group=c(rep("A",50),rep("B",50)))
p <- ggtree(tr, layout="circular")

p1 <- p +
  geom_fruit(
    data=dt,
    geom=geom_star,
    mapping=aes(y=id, fill=group),
    size=2.5,
    starstroke=0
  )
p2 <- p1 +
  geom_fruit(
    data=dd,
    geom=geom_col,
    mapping=aes(x=value, y=id)
  )
p <- p %+% dd %+% dt
p5 <- p +
  geom_fruit(
    geom = geom_star,
    ...
Description

add the layers to the same position out of ggtree.

Usage

geom_fruit_list(fruit, ...)

Arguments

fruit

the layer of geom_fruit.

..., another layers of geom_fruit, or scales.

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Shuangbin Xu and GuangChuang Yu
Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(ggtree)
library(ggstar)
library(ggnewscale)
set.seed(1024)
tr <- rtree(100)
dt <- data.frame(id=tr$tip.label, value=abs(rnorm(100)), group=c(rep("A",50),rep("B",50)))
df <- dt
dtf <- dt
colnames(df)[[3]] <- "group2"
colnames(dtf)[[3]] <- "group3"

p <- ggtree(tr, layout="fan", open.angle=0)
# first circle
p1 <- p +
  geom_fruit(
    data=dt,
    geom=geom_bar,
    mapping=aes(y=id, x=value, fill=group),
    orientation="y",
    stat="identity"
  ) +
  new_scale_fill()
# second circle
fruitlist <- geom_fruit_list(
  geom_fruit(
    data = df,
    geom = geom_bar,
    mapping = aes(y=id, x=value, fill=group2),
    orientation = "y",
    stat = "identity"
  ),
  scale_fill_manual(values=c("blue", "red")),
  new_scale_fill(),
  geom_fruit(
    data = dt,
    geom = geom_star,
    mapping = aes(y=id, x=value, fill=group),
    size = 2.5,
    color = NA,
    starstroke = 0
  )
)

p2 <- p1 + fruitlist + new_scale_fill()
# third circle
p3 <- p2 +
  geom_fruit(
    data=dtf,
    geom=geom_bar,
    mapping = aes(y=id, x=value, fill=group3),
    orientation = "y",
    stat = "identity"
  ) +
  new_scale_fill()
```

```
orientation = "y",
stat = "identity"
) +
scale_fill_manual(values=c("#00AED7", "#009E73"))
p3

Description

PositionDodgex
PositionDodgey
PositionIdentityx
PositionPointsJitterx
PositionRaincloudx
PositionPointsSinax
PositionStackx

Author(s)

Shuangbin Xu

Description

PositionJitterdodgeg

Description

PositionJitterx
position_dodgex

Dodge overlapping objects side-to-side which can be shifted vertically or horizontally.

Description

Dodging preserves the vertical position of an geom while adjusting the horizontal position. position_dodgex2 is a special case of position_dodgex for arranging box plots, which can have variable widths. position_dodgex2 also works with bars and rectangles. But unlike position_dodgex, position_dodgex2 works without a grouping variable in a layer.

Usage

position_dodgex(
  width = NULL,
  hexpand = NA,
  vexpand = NA,
  preserve = c("total", "single")
)

position_dodgex2(
  width = NULL,
  preserve = c("total", "single"),
  hexpand = NA,
  vexpand = NA,
  padding = 0.1,
  reverse = FALSE
)

Arguments

- **width**: Dodging width, when different to the width of the individual elements. This is useful when you want to align narrow geoms with wider geoms.
- **hexpand**: numeric. Horizon expand for geoms that have a position, default is NA.
- **vexpand**: numeric. Vertical expand for geoms that have a position, default is NA.
- **preserve**: Should dodging preserve the total width of all elements at a position, or the width of a single element?
- **padding**: Padding between elements at the same position. Elements are shrunk by this proportion to allow space between them. Defaults to 0.1.
- **reverse**: If TRUE, will reverse the default stacking order. This is useful if you’re rotating both the plot and legend.

Value

position methods
See Also

Other position adjustments: position_identityx(), position_points_sinax()

Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(patchwork)
iris$ID <- rep(c(rep("test1", 15), rep("test2", 15), rep("test3", 20)),3)
p <- ggplot(iris, aes(x=Species,y=Petal.Length,fill=ID))
p1 <- p + geom_bar(stat="identity",position=position_dodgex())
p2 <- p + geom_bar(stat="identity",position=position_dodgex(vexpand=5))
p3 <- ggplot(iris, aes(x=Petal.Length, y=Species, fill=ID)) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity", orientation="y",
  position=position_dodgex(hexpand=5))
p4 <- p1 + p2 + p3
p4
p5 <- p + geom_boxplot(position=position_dodgex2())
p6 <- p + geom_boxplot(position=position_dodgex2(vexpand=5))
p7 <- ggplot(iris, aes(x=Petal.Length, y=Species, fill=ID)) +
  geom_boxplot(orientation="y",
  position=position_dodgex2(hexpand=5))
p8 <- p5 + p6 + p7
p8
```

---

**position_identityx**

adjust identity position which can be shifted vertically or horizontally.

**Description**

adjust identity position which can be shifted vertically or horizontally.

**Usage**

```r
position_identityx(hexpand = NA, vexpand = NA)
```

**Arguments**

- `hexpand` numeric, distance to be shifted horizontally for geoms that have a position, default is NA.
- `vexpand` numeric, distance to be shifted vertically for geoms that have a position, default is NA.

**Value**

position method.

**Author(s)**

Shuangbin Xu
position_jitterdodgex

See Also

Other position adjustments: position_dodgex(), position_points_sinax()

Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(patchwork)
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x=wt, y=mpg))
p1 <- p + geom_point(position=position_identityx()) + ylim(0, 50)
  # whole point layer was shifted vertically (distance=5).
  # the label of axis y should be subtracted 5 to get the true value..
p2 <- p + geom_point(position=position_identityx(vexpand=5)) + ylim(0, 50)
  # whole point layer was shifted horizontally (distance=5).
  # the label of axis x should be subtracted 5 to get the true value.
p3 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(y=wt, x=mpg)) +
  geom_point(position=position_identityx(hexpand=5)) + xlim(0, 50)
p4 <- p1 + p2 + p3
```

position_jitterdodgex  
Simultaneously dodge and jitter, and the whole layer can be shifted vertically or horizontally

Description

This is primarily used for aligning points generated through `geom_point()` with dodged boxplots (e.g., a `geom_boxplot()` with a fill aesthetic supplied). And the points can be shifted vertically or horizontally with 'hexpand' or 'vexpand' arguments.

Usage

```r
position_jitterdodgex(
  jitter.width = NULL,
  jitter.height = 0,
  dodge.width = 0.75,
  hexpand = NA,
  vexpand = NA,
  seed = NA
)
```

Arguments

- **jitter.width**  
  degree of jitter in x direction. Defaults to 40% of the resolution of the data.
- **jitter.height**  
  degree of jitter in y direction. Defaults to 0.
- **dodge.width**  
  the amount to dodge in the x direction. Defaults to 0.75, the default `position_dodge()` width.
- **hexpand, vexpand**  
  The distance to be shifted vertically or horizontally, default is NA.
seed

A random seed to make the jitter reproducible. Useful if you need to apply the same jitter twice, e.g., for a point and a corresponding label. The random seed is reset after jittering. If NA (the default value), the seed is initialised with a random value; this makes sure that two subsequent calls start with a different seed. Use NULL to use the current random seed and also avoid resetting.

position_jitterx

Jitter points to avoid overplotting, and the whole points can be shifted vertically or horizontally

Description

This is the extension of 'position_jitter' of ggplot2, points are randomly shifted up and down and/or left and right. In addition, the whole points layer can be shifted by the 'hexpand' or 'vexpand' parameter. Counterintuitively adding random noise to a plot can sometimes make it easier to read. Jittering is particularly useful for small datasets with at least one discrete position.

Usage

position_jitterx(
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  hexpand = NA,
  vexpand = NA,
  seed = NA
)

Arguments

width, height

Amount of vertical and horizontal jitter. The jitter is added in both positive and negative directions, so the total spread is twice the value specified here.

If omitted, defaults to 40% of the resolution of the data: this means the jitter values will occupy 80% of the implied bins. Categorical data is aligned on the integers, so a width or height of 0.5 will spread the data so it’s not possible to see the distinction between the categories.

hexpand, vexpand

The distance to be shifted vertically or horizontally, default is NA.

seed

A random seed to make the jitter reproducible. Useful if you need to apply the same jitter twice, e.g., for a point and a corresponding label. The random seed is reset after jittering. If NA (the default value), the seed is initialised with a random value; this makes sure that two subsequent calls start with a different seed. Use NULL to use the current random seed and also avoid resetting.
Examples

```r
library(ggtree)
library(treeio)
library(ggplot2)
set.seed(1024)
tr <- rtree(10)

df <- data.frame(id=tr$tip.label, group=rep(c("A", "B"),5))
dat <- data.frame(id=rep(tr$tip.label, 8), value=rnorm(80, 0.5, 0.15))
dt <- merge(dat, df, by.x="id", by.y="id")
p1 <- ggtree(tr) %<+% df +
    geom_tiplab(
        align=TRUE,
        linesize=.1,
        size=3
    )

gf1 <- geom_fruit(data=dat,
    geom=geom_boxplot,
    mapping=aes(x=value, y=id),
    orientation="y",
    offset=0.1,
    pwidth=0.9
)

set.seed(1024)
gf2 <- geom_fruit(
    data=dat,
    geom=geom_point,
    mapping=aes(x=value, y=id, color=group),
    offset=0.1,
    pwidth=0.9,
    position= position_jitterx(height=0.3),
    axis.params=list(axis="x", text.size=2),
    grid.params=list()
)

p2 <- p1 + geom_fruit_list(gf1, gf2)
p2
```

position_points_jitterx

**Randomly jitter the points in a ridgeline plot which can be shifted horizontally**

Description

This is a position adjustment specifically for `geom_density_ridges()` and related geoms. It only jitters the points drawn by these geoms, if any. If no points are present, the plot remains unchanged.
The effect is similar to `position_jitter()`: points are randomly shifted up and down and/or left and right. It add 'hexpand' that can control shift horizontally.

**Usage**

```r
position_points_jitterx(
  width = 0,
  height = 0.2,
  yoffset = 0,
  hexpand = NA,
  adjust_vlines = FALSE,
  seed = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `width`: Width for horizontal jittering. By default set to 0.
- `height`: Height for vertical jittering, applied in both directions (up and down). By default 0.2.
- `yoffset`: Vertical offset applied in addition to jittering.
- `hexpand`: numeric, distance to be shifted horizontally for geoms that have a position, default is NA.
- `adjust_vlines`: If TRUE, adjusts vertical lines (as are drawn for quantile lines, for example) to align with the point cloud.
- `seed`: Random seed. If set to NULL, the current random number generator is used. If set to NA, a new random random seed is generated. If set to a number, this number is used as seed for jittering only.

**See Also**

Other position adjustments for ridgeline plots: `position_points_sinax`, `position_raincloudx`

---

**position_points_sinax**: adjust ridgeline plot position which can be shifted vertically or horizontally.

**Description**

This is a position adjustment specifically for `geom_density_ridges()`, but it add 'hexpand' that can control shift horizontally.
Usage

```
position_points_sinax(
  rel_min = 0.02,
  rel_max = 0.98,
  seed = NULL,
  hexpand = NA
)
```

Arguments

- `rel_min` numeric, the relative minimum value at which a point can be placed.
- `rel_max` numeric, the relative maximum value at which a point can be placed.
- `seed` numeric. Random seed, if set to NULL, the current random number generator is used. If set to NA, a new random random seed is generated. If set to a number, this number is used as seed for jittering only, default is NULL.
- `hexpand` numeric, distance to be shifted horizontally for geoms that have a position, default is NA.

Value

position method.

Author(s)

Shuangbin Xu

See Also

Other position adjustments: `position_dodgex()`, `position_identityx()`

---

### position_raincloudx

Create a cloud of randomly jittered points below a ridgeline plot which can be shifted horizontally

Description

This is a position adjustment specifically for `geom_density_ridges()` and related geoms. It only jitters the points drawn by these geoms, if any. If no points are present, the plot remains unchanged. The effect is similar to `position_points_jitterx()`, only that by default the points lie all underneath the baseline of each individual ridgeline. It add 'hexpand' that can control shift horizontally.
Usage

```r
position_raincloudx(
  width = 0,
  height = 0.4,
  ygap = 0.05,
  hexpand = NA,
  adjust_vlines = FALSE,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `width`: Width for horizontal jittering. By default set to 0.
- `height`: Total height of point cloud. By default 0.4.
- `ygap`: Vertical gap between ridgeline baseline and point cloud.
- `hexpand`: numeric, distance to be shifted horizontally for geoms that have a position, default is NA.
- `adjust_vlines`: If TRUE, adjusts vertical lines (as are drawn for quantile lines, for example) to align with the point cloud.
- `seed`: Random seed. See `position_points_jitterx`.

Details

The idea for this position adjustment comes from Micah Allen, who proposed this type of plot in a blog post on March 15, 2018.

See Also

Other position adjustments for ridgeline plots: `position_points_jitterx`, `position_points_sinax`

---

**position_stackx**

Stack overlapping objects which can be shifted vertically or horizontally

Description

Stack overlapping objects which can be shifted vertically or horizontally

Usage

```r
position_stackx(vjust = 1, hexpand = NA, vexpand = NA, reverse = FALSE)
```
Arguments

vjust  Vertical adjustment for geoms that have a position (like points or lines), not a dimension (like bars or areas). Set to 0 to align with the bottom, 0.5 for the middle, and 1 (the default) for the top.

hexexpand  numeric, distance to be shifted horizontally for geoms that have a position, default is NA.

vexpand  numeric, distance to be shifted vertically for geoms that have a position, default is NA.

reverse  If TRUE, will reverse the default stacking order. This is useful if you’re rotating both the plot and legend.

Value

position method.

Author(s)

Shuangbin Xu

Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(patchwork)
df <- data.frame(trt = c("a", "b", "c"), outcome = c(2.3, 1.9, 3.2))

# p1 <- ggplot(df, aes(x=trt, y=outcome)) +
geom_bar(stat="identity",
        position=position_stackx())

p2 <- ggplot(df, aes(x=trt, y=outcome)) +
geom_bar(stat="identity",
        position=position_stackx(vexpand=5))

p3 <- ggplot(df, aes(x=outcome, y=trt)) +
geom_bar(stat="identity",
        orientation="y",
        position=position_stackx(hexpand=5))

p <- p1 + p2 + p3
```

---

**reexports**  
*Objects exported from other packages*
Description

These objects are imported from other packages. Follow the links below to see their documentation.

- ggplot2 \texttt{ggplot\_add}
- ggtree \texttt{td\_filter, td\_unnest}
- magrittr \texttt{\%\%}
- tidytree \texttt{as\_treedata}
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